FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 1, 1858. [NO. 2126.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, February 18.

There is no mistake as to the fact that a very bad state of feeling exists among the Southern members and the Southern politicians who are here. They are dissatisfied with the Union, and no disposition of the Kansas question will conciliate them. The tone of Southern legislative bodies is of the same character. Mr. Stuart, a member of the Virginia Legislature, and a member of President Fillmore's Cabinet, and by no means an inconsiderate man, in a speech in the Legislature, lately, spoke of the dissolution of the Union as a thing about to take place, and though rather sorry for it himself, he wished to direct the internal feeling of Virginia in accordance with it. The approaching dissolution is now spoken of in private social circles in the South as a thing which is settled; and soon to come off. The rejection of the Kansas admission bill was to have been the signal for the withdrawal of the Southern delegates, but as there is no prospect of that, another issue is to be made.

Members declare freely that the interests of the South require separation. If that be the case, they will not hesitate to withdraw. I have no doubt that they are in earnest. They see that they cannot resist the laws of population and commerce and climate, and that slavery must be confined to the limits of the cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco growing States. They see that, with the necessary increase of the number of free States, they will lose the control of Congress and of the General Government. They do not expect to retain a control of the House after the present term; and by 1860, they expect to witness the election of a President on sectional grounds. They may be mistaken as to this, but they are very confident of the issue in 1860.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Southern members in Congress, or any considerable number of them, are friendly to Mr. Buchanan or the Administration. On the contrary, whatever he may choose to do as to Kansas, they are prepared, the moment that question is disposed of, to open a severe battery against his Central American and anti fillibuster policy.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The state of feeling in Congress, and especially among the Southern men, is not very favorable to legislation. The Southern men are much excited by the long contest on Kansas, and, though they admit that they have lost the game, they think it was by foul play. Therefore, they make a stand, unanimously, upon the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. The anti-slavery spirit is, they say, at the bottom of the hostility to the admission of Kansas, and, though ceasing to care for Kansas, they unite to resist what they consider an anti-slavery league of the North. The apprehension that some, or all of the Southern States will resist, by some decided acts of disunion, the rejection of Kansas, if she presents herself with a slave Constitution, is no doubt the cause of the solicitude of the Administration for the speedy admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

On the other hand, it has been alleged that if the Lecompton Constitution was forced upon Kansas, civil war and bloodshed will be the immediate consequence in that Territory. But this is not now so imminent a danger as heretofore.

The Kansas people have become wearied with the protracted strife. It was evident that on the 4th January, when the election for State officers was held, a better feeling had taken place among the people. It is hardly to be believed that the people, having the power of the State in their hands, will feel so deeply aggrieved by the existence of a State Constitution for a few months, as to take up arms. If they did, it would be an adequate proof that they are unfit, as a community, to form a State of this Union.

The whole question is a very small one to draw after it such great consequences.

It is probable that these consequences, represented on either side as so terrific, are altogether imaginary, and will not, in either event, be realized.

The Administration majority in the House on the Kansas question is not with certainty to be stated. It will be from two to eight.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

The House has been engaged in a free discussion, in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, upon the subject of a dissolution. This is no exaggeration. Look at the remarkable speeches delivered yesterday by Mr. Shorter of Alabama, and Mr. Tompkins of Ohion. These speeches were not struck off in the heat of debate, but have been elaborately prepared in the closet.

Mr. Shorter brought before the House the resolution of the Legislature of his State, providing for the call of a convention to withdraw the State from the Union, in the event of the refusal of Congress to admit Kansas with a slavery constitution.

"Let Alabama," he said, "once declare, in her sovereign capacity, that she is no longer a member of this Union—I care not whether you call it a constitutional or a revolutionary right—she is well prepared to defend it in the field."

He declared too, that what he had witnessed in that hall had satisfied him that, unless there is a remarkable change in public sentiment in certain quarters, the position assumed by Alabama will result in the convention proposed by her.

I have learned from Southern Union men, that Alabama is in earnest, and that four States will act so quietly in this matter, that no time will be afforded for the conservative men to attempt a counteraction of the movement, as Gen. Wise remarked in one of his philippics against the firecaters and nullifiers, revolutions are not made by the people, but by leaders. In the South a few leaders will have the control of the revolutionary movement.

Mr. Tompkins, of Ohio, also made a revolutionary speech, and threatened a revolutionary movement on the part of the free state men of Kansas if Congress should attempt to impose the Lecompton constitution upon them against their will. "I tell you," he said, "the day of settlement approaches. If you pass the Lecompton constitution the loud muttering thunder that was heard three years ago in the North and West, will again break forth."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

☞ A letter from Wilmington, dated Feb'y 20, 1858, postmarked Feb'y 22, brings us a Bank Note to pay the writer's "subscription to the Observer for the year 1858." No name is signed to the letter. The writer will probably see this notice, and will oblige us by sending his name that he may be credited with the remittance.

CONGRESS.—Neither House of Congress was in session on Monday.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, a bill to re-locate the land warrants granted to Lafayette was discussed without action. Mr. Bell replied to the Tennessee resolutions censuring him for refusing to vote for Kansas admission, and Mr. Johnson replied to Mr. Bell.

In the HOUSE, a few political speeches were made.

BAD FEELING AT WASHINGTON.—We copy from the New York Commercial, an old Whig paper, and from the New York Journal of Commerce, perhaps the most influential Administration Democratic paper in the country, portions of their Washington Correspondence, showing a very bad condition of things among members of Congress from both sections of the Union.

The Congressmen are evidently very far in advance of the people who sent them to Washington. There is very little excitement among the people in any section, and that little would not exist if Congress were not in session. The retiring of the delegations from either section alone is very much to be deprecated. Evil would undoubtedly come of such a course, much as the popular respect for the opinions of their Representatives has latterly decreased. But Congress never meets nowadays without adding strength to the belief that the country would lose nothing by the absence of the *whole* body.

One cause of trouble at Washington, we take it for granted now, will shortly be removed by the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution so fixed up as to suit the North very well. The Journal of Commerce announces editorially that "The bill for the admission of Kansas will not be urged by the Democrats in the Senate, precisely as reported by the Committee on Territories. An amendment will be introduced stipulating that nothing in the Lecompton Constitution shall be construed or held to interfere with the right of the people to alter, amend, or modify it, at pleasure." With a free-soil Legislature, and freesoil State officers, as Gen. Calhoun has in effect announced there will be, freesoil Senators, freesoil Representatives, and the right to overturn the Lecompton Constitution at once, distinctly conceded by Congress, the North will doubtless be satisfied. Of course the South will be satisfied with whatever may be done by the Democratic party.

We are informed that the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road refuse to take North Carolina money, except in payment of the fare of persons offering it; but that South Carolina money is readily taken for any dues. What does this mean? We should like to have the matter explained by those who understand how it is. The fact that our Banks have temporarily suspended, might justify this discrimination, if the South Carolina Banks were not in the same condition.

Wilmington Herald.

We learn also that the owners of the steamers between Norfolk and Baltimore will not take North Carolina money even in payment of fare.

The Herald asks the meaning of this. One fact may throw some light on the subject. It is this:—South Carolina exports to foreign countries about twelve millions of dollars worth of products, Virginia some four or five millions, and North Carolina about four or five hundred thousand dollars worth. North Carolina does not export for herself, but the two States mentioned export for her. *They* have the basis on which all sound banking is conducted, to wit, gold and silver; they have exchange, which our Banks have not; and hence their notes are better than ours —*Ral. Standard.*

There would be plenty of exchange in North Carolina if her Legislature had not persistently refused to aid in the construction of the Railroad from this place to the Coal-fields. Had aid been extended to us, the coal and iron and other mineral treasures on Deep River would long since have found a market *through a North Carolina port*, and exchange would have been abundant. The unflagging efforts of the citizens of Fayetteville will yet accomplish this great good for themselves and for the State. In the meantime, as the Standard's party, in other words the State, will not aid in hastening such a result, we must quietly submit to the mortification of seeing a corporation in which the State is a large stockholder refuse to receive the notes of other corporations in which the State holds large amounts of stock.

From the closing remarks of the Standard the public will infer that the system of Banking in North Carolina is not sound. Surely the Standard does not mean to create such an impression? It was but the other day that it advocated "a State Bank based on the old and well tried system;" that is, the system now prevailing in North Carolina, which parties in the Legislature were striving to overturn.

A Card from W. S. Mullins, Esq., in the Wilmington Herald this morning, states that the Manchester Road receives N. C. money for all its own dues, but declines receiving it for through tickets, &c., for which it has to account to other roads. Of course this relieves the Manchester Road of an apparent impropriety, but does not alter the truth of our remarks as to the policy of the State.

RETRENCHMENT.—Economy is a great word with the Democracy during election campaigns. In power they care very little about it, if the testimony of those two great lights of Democracy, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee and Asa Biggs of N. C., is worth anything.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill into the Senate the other day to supersede the Army Bills of the Administration and the Military Committee. He wishes to employ volunteers instead of regulars, on the score of economy. Which is the more economical plan we do not know with certainty; but incline to the opinion that in the long run the regulars are the cheapest; they do their work well and with certainty. Be that as it may, Mr. Johnson tells his party some truths which the people might consider with advantage.

The Democratic party, he said, had always professed to be in favor of an economical administration of the Government, and it was time that its pledges were redeemed. He compared the expenditures of the United States at the several decades into which its civil history is divided, and drew from these data the inference that our expenses had increased greatly beyond the proportion demanded by the increasing expansion and population of the country. If our expenses should increase according to the ratio which had hitherto prevailed, the amount required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in 1860 would be *one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars!*

For an economical party, as the Democratic party unquestionably is, that is a very respectable sum of expenditures.

Our Mr. Biggs, too, has been considerably exercised about economy, and has been speaking out in meeting very impertinently, and we are sorry to add, with very little effect indeed. There came up, one day last week, a bill for some charitable purpose. Mr. Biggs inquired, whether the institution proposed to be aided was public or private, managed by government appointees or private individuals? By the latter he was told. He was so horrified, that he could only exclaim: —"And this is an appropriation of money for the purpose of assisting private individuals in carrying out the charity of this institution!" Nobody else was horrified, we suppose. The next and the last thing in the official record is the simple statement:—"The Bill was passed."

Well might Mr. Biggs exclaim, as he did, on another question shortly afterwards, that from what he had seen in the Senate and the Congress of the United States he had come to the conclusion that a reference to retrenchment and economy was *rather* obsolete. So much so indeed, that we doubt if Mr. Biggs would have ever referred to them, but that he may one day be a candidate for the N. C. Legislature from the county of Martin, where these little things will tell.

But whatever the motive actuating either of these Senators, they state facts, and the next time a North Carolina Democrat preaches retrenchment and reform the practice of his party might be brought to his notice; not that it will do any good, only for the fun of the thing. The Standard can prove just as satisfactorily that one Kennedy, the only Know Nothing Senator in Congress we believe, is responsible for all the extravagance of the Congress of the United States, as it did that Gen. Dockery was responsible for everything done or not done by our last Legislature, the doing or not doing of which offended some body.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.—The Raleigh Standard is savage and facetious at Mr. McRae's expense, and since Mr. Leak's withdrawal loses no occasion of digging him under the fifth rib. In one of several paragraphs devoted to that humane purpose in yesterday's Standard, Mr. McRae is requested to inform the public in his speeches "how much the people of North Carolina pay by way of a tariff and on account of a tariff on imported goods; and, assuming that they pay, as they do, some two or three millions of dollars per annum—a large portion of which goes into the pockets of manufacturers, many of whom are abolitionists—how much would they *gain* if they were to get back one hundred thousand dollars per annum of the land money? The gentleman will thus demonstrate the advantage of pouring in at the spigot and letting out at the bung."

We have no disposition to offer aid to Mr. McRae in answering these questions. He is of age, quite able to speak for himself, and does it most effectually. But there are one or two things in the Standard's paragraph worthy of note.

The people of North Carolina, according to the Raleigh Standard, pay two or three millions of dollars per annum by way of tariff on imported goods; "*a large portion of which goes into the pockets of manufacturers, many of whom are abolitionists.*" (*All* of them are Northern men, for none of that money goes into the pockets of Southern manufacturers. The tendency of money here is *out.*)

Now we are glad to hear, in these hard times, that the good old State is *able* to pay so large a sum annually, but we do not like the payees. Surely the Standard is mistaken? We have been living under a Democratic tariff ever since 1846. We are living under the benign influences of a Democratic Administration. It cannot be possible that the Democratic party, the party of the South, the poor man's friends, require the poor people of North Carolina to pay two or three millions of dollars annually to Northern abolitionists? We can scarcely believe it. Yet the Standard says so, and it *must* be so. Being so, we do not see that we should be much worse off if our rulers were Black Republican instead of Democratic.

The Standard thinks it very ridiculous that we should wish to get back in land money $100,000 per annum, and wishes to know how much we should gain by it. It does not require a very extensive knowledge of arithmetic to work out the answer. We should gain precisely that $100,000 per annum: for, we now, according to the Standard, pay the $2,000,000 and get nothing back. What "the advantage of pouring in at the spigot and letting out at the bung" may be, we cannot so clearly state, as we are not familiar with the practice. But it is very clear to us, that as (according to the Standard,) we are now letting out at the bung, and are not letting in at the spigot or elsewhere, the barrel will very shortly be *dry.*

But two or three millions per annum to Northern abolitionists! Think of that, ye tax-ridden people of North Carolina! In 4 or 5 years it would pay off all your debts, and leave you in the enjoyment of a princely income wherewith to cover your State with a net-work of Railroads, and become as prosperous as you now are poor.

We elected Buchanan and a Democratic Congress to save the Union. The Union, say the Democrats, was never in a more shackling condition than since their election. We have elected Democratic Presidents and Democratic Congresses for years past to avoid paying tariff to Northern abolitionists. Yet we still pay them two or three millions per annum. Surely Democracy is a humbug.

THE RICHMOND CELEBRATION.—The Petersburg Express of Tuesday morning brings us 21 columns concerning the doings at Richmond on Monday last—the 126th anniversary of the birthday of George Washington. Thirty thousand visiters are reported by the Express to have been in attendance; and notwithstanding the falling snow, the chilling temperature, and the almost impassable condition of the streets, immense crowds, not less than 5,000 ladies among them, witnessed the ceremonies attending the inauguration of "The Virginia Washington Monument," from beginning to end.

These ceremonies consisted of the usual masonic proceedings, an address from the Past Grand Master to the Governor, followed by a speech from Gov. Wise, welcoming the visiters, the recital of an ode by Jno. R. Thompson of the Southern Literary Messenger, the Oration by Senator Hunter, and the terminal ode by Mr. Jas. Barron Hope To add to the pleasures of the occasion there were a great dinner, a grand ball, numberless private parties, and a grand illumination of the City.

The cost of the monument, when completed, will not fall far short of $250,000.

DEATH OF JUDGE KANE.—Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the U. S. District Court for Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Sunday evening. Judge Kane became generally known to the country as the recipient of the celebrated "Kane Letter," written by Mr. Polk in 1844. He has of late years acquired a more honorable reputation by the fearless discharge of his duties under the fugitive slave law. He was the father of Dr. Kane, of Arctic Expedition celebrity.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa arrived here at midnight on Saturday.

Great Britain.—Parliament has re-assembled. A sharp debate occurred on the 4th inst. on the Refugee question. In reply to attacks upon the Government, Lord Granville said that it would have been most agreeable to the Government to have at once expressed their detestation of the crime lately attempted at Paris, and their congratulations for the providental escape of the French Emperor. For such a course would have been unprecedented without notice given, and a formal motion laid before the House. He regretted that the mistaken conclusion of certain officers in the French army should have attained publicity, but it was, he thought, unworthy of a great nation to be biassed in its course by the intemperate utterances of a few individuals. The country, he was convinced, would never give up its right of asylum, nor could any Government venture to suggest such a surrender, either in the case of their own subjects or of foreigners. Some measure designed to prevent the repetition of atrocities such as had lately been attempted, would, however, be introduced on Monday in the other House, and without entering into the detail of that bill, he invited their lordships to give it their serious consideration.

Commercial—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Sales of the week 54,000 bales, including 5,500 bales sold on speculation and 3,900 bales for export. The market opened with a slight advance on all qualities, but this was lost before the close of the market New Upland declined 1-16. Sales of Friday estimated at 6,000 bales, of which 1,600 bales, were for speculation and export. The market generally closed quiet. Stock in port 330,000 bales, including 175,000 bales American cotton.

Manchester advices are favorable, and prices have generally advanced.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.

The steamer *Anglo Saxon*, with Liverpool dates to the 10th, arrived this evening.

Cotton was firm, and had advanced one eighth on all grades; sales for three days 28,000 bales. Speculators 6,000; Exporters, 2,000; closed firm with an upward tendency. Manchester advices favorable.

Breadstuffs and flour dull. Quotations nominal. Wheat firm. Corn dull. Provisions dull. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee ditto. Rice quiet. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine firm. Money in better demand. Consols 95¾ a 95¾.

The *Anglo Saxon* was detained 12 hours by the ice off Cape Race.

Leave was granted Lord Palmerston to introduce a bill to amend the penal law, making conspiracy to murder, a felony.

Bellault, the French Minister of the interior has resigned. Espinasse succeeds.

Nothing from India or China.

The Bank of France had reduced the rates of discount to 4½ per cent.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,717,875 bales, against 2,197,601 last year. Decrease 479,726 bales.

STATE TAXES PAID IN 1857.

From the Comptroller's Report.

ANSON COUNTY.

ADDISON C. MOORE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	312,765
Valuation Land,	$1,451,463
Town Property,	66,745

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$2,220 16
Town property,	100 10
Polls,	1,789
Interest,	344 80
Dividend and Profit,	530 64
Salaries and Fees,	108 16
Mortgages and Deeds,	94
Studs and Jacks,	40
Capital in Trade,	3 96
Marriage License,	46
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	20 60
Pistols and Knives,	22 50
Gold Watches,	131 25
Silver Watches,	42
Harp,	2 50
Pianoes,	39
Plate and Jewelry,	6 31
Riding Vehicles,	355 99
Playing Cards,	9 45
Merchants' Capital,	574 12
Liquor Traffic,	80 96
Pedlars,	80
Taverns,	15
Horse and Mule Drovers,	37 50
Exhibitions for Reward,	5
Delinquents for 1854--'5,	30 95
Collateral Descent,	253 76
Total amount,	$6,983 75

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	$1,193 22
County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do,	4,106 81
Jury, 5 do., and 10 do.,	1,120 60
Total amount,	$6,420 63

ROBESON COUNTY.

REUBEN KING, SHERIFF.

Acres Land,	625,586
Valuation Land,	$1,145,069
Town Property,	$24,460

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$1,717 61
Town Property,	86 69
Polls,	1,736
Interest,	265 75
Dividend and Profit,	72
Salaries and Fees,	113 75
Mortgages and Deeds,	27
Studs and Jacks,	65
Capital in Negro Trade,	66 67
Marriage License,	31
Gates and Bridges,	15
Pistols and Knives,	27 50
Dirks and Canes,	65
Gold Watches,	51 25
Silver Watches,	36
Pianos,	28 50
Plate and Jewelry,	4 74
Riding Vehicles,	374 70
Merchants' Capital,	211 18
Liquor Traffic,	97 29
Pedlars,	80
Retailers,	60
Circus,	50
Daguerreotypists,	10
Exhibitions for Reward,	5
Privileged Voters,	3 50
Total amount,	$5,122 50

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 15 cents per $100 value real estate, and 45 cents per poll,	$3,322 14
County Expenses, 5 do, and 15 do.,	1,107 38
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1,085 29
Public Buildings, 17 do., and 50 do.,	3,730 31
Total amount,	$9,245 12

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

PEARSON, J. In Doe *ex dem.* Gibbs v Benson, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. In Walston v Myers, from Pitt, reversing the judgment *venire de novo.* In Hooper v Moore, from Caswell, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Ary v Holmes, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Doe *ex dem.* Lafret v Hartman, from Rowan, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Porter v Tolson, in equity, from Carteret; also, in Levister v Hilliard, in equity from Franklin, decree for plaintiffs. In Shuford v Davidson River M. Comp. in equity, from Henderson. Also, in Miller v Moore, in equity, from Henderson. Also, in Steel v Black, in equity, from Cabarrus, decree for redemption, &c. In Wincroff v Kriminger, in equity, from Cabarrus, dismissing the bill. In Bost v Bost, in equity, from Cabarrus, declaring the rights of the defendant.

BATTLE J. In Bains v Drake, from Nash, affirming the judgment. In Worrell v Vinson, from Northampton, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Thompson v Morris, from Orange, judgment affirmed. In Wetmore v Click, from Davie, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Gillespie v Shuleberrier, from Iredell, proceeding of Superior Court affirmed. In Dungan v Phifer, from Cabarrus, judgment affirmed. In Ford v Lock, from Rowan, judgment affirmed. In Cain v Hawkins, from Davie, order affirmed. In Smith v Cheek, petition for writ of error—petition dismissed. In Johnson v Johnson, in equity, from Yadkin, declaring the plaintiff's intestate entitled and directing a reference. In Griffin v Simmons, from Washington, reversing the order. In Casey v Casey, in equity from Wayne, declaring the rights of the parties.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.

Hotel Burnt and Loss of Life—A fire broke out in the Pacific Hotel, about three o'clock this morning, causing the greatest consternation among the boarders. There were in the house about one hundred persons, between forty and fifty of whom are missing. 26 persons are known to have lost their lives, and 9 seriously injured.

The fire originated in the drug store under the hotel, and the flames spread so rapidly that before the inmates could be aroused the staircases were enveloped in flames and all egress was cut off excepting by the windows. Many leaped from the third story, and were either terribly mangled or instantly killed. Many were unable even to reach the windows, and were burnt to death in their rooms. Several bodies are supposed to be now in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically at work in removing the rubbish The loss of property is estimated at $50,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.

Gas Explosion in a Church.—Last evening the Methodist Protestant Church on sixth street, in this city, was partly destroyed by an explosion, caused by defective gas pipes. At seven o'clock some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement for prayer meeting, when a strong odor of gas was observed. An explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls, and making a wreck of the basement. In the church above half of the pews were torn up, the windows were blown out, portions of the floor were carried as high as the ceiling, the doors were forced and the hinges blown off. Eight or ten persons were severely wounded, two or three of whom are not expected to live.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The University Magazine for February mentions the appointment of two new Tutors; Mr. W. L. Alexander of Languages, and Mr. J. W. Graham of Mathematics.

A NEW PERIODICAL.—We have received the first number of "Stedman's Salem Magazine," published in the town of Salem, N. C., by Andrew J. Stedman, Editor and Proprietor. The "Salem Magazine" is published monthly at $3 per annum in advance.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.

Late from Salt Lake.—The Independence correspondent of the Republican, under date of the 16th instant, says that the mail from Salt Lake arrived the previous night. Conductor Denver reports the snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains, and the weather intensely cold. He left Camp Scott January 1st, when the troops were in good spirits, earnestly wishing for good weather and reinforcements to make a descent on Salt Lake City. From Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians Col. Johnston is well advised of the movements of the Saints, who are making active preparations for resisting the troops in the spring. Their municipal regulations are very stringent, and suspicion fastens upon every body in the least inclined to favor the action of the United States Government.

The citizens of Newbern are making great preparations for a celebration of the completion of the Atlantic Road from Goldsborough to Newbern. The whole State is to be invited, and each of the Railroad companies in the State is to be requested to run a train to Newbern on the day of the Festival.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.

Presentation—Eulogy on Washington.—The Theatre Building was crowded to-day to witness the presentation of Washington's Cane to the Hon. Edward Everett, and his spy-glass to the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Ala. Col. Geo. W. Munford, on behalf of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, presented both, the recipients responding in eloquent terms. After the presentation, Mr. Everett pronounced his eulogy on Washington, which was received with rapturous applause.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN KANSAS.—Gen. Calhoun's friends in Kansas are good voters. The Washington States, an ultra Southern Rights Democratic paper, publishes the testimony now being taken at Lawrence by the investigating Committee, from which we learn, that Mr. Ewing, son of Senator Ewing of Ohio, testifies that he was at Kickapoo during the day of the election, and remained there until the polls were declared closed; that he voted at that time with the express purpose of being able to detect the frauds, should any further ones be attempted;and that but *two other* votes were received after he voted. The returns now show that 443 names were registered after Mr. Ewing voted. Of the 552 who voted in advance of him, *several voted as many as six times under different names;* but these did not make enough to carry the county without adding nearly half a thousand, and then it required 336 fraudulent votes at Delaware Crossing to give a majority for the pro-slavery candidates.

Mr. Currier, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, corroborates the statement of Mr. Ewing.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—The Newbern Express is advertised for sale by C. G. Davenport, Esq., the present Editor. The Express, says the Editor, has a good circulation and a large advertising and job patronage.

A correspondent asks to what age the camel lives. To about twenty years, we believe, and unlike almost any other animal that we know it continues growing nearly half its life time The horse lives to twenty-five years old, but ceases growing at five; the ox to twenty, and ceases growing at four; the dog to twelve and ceases growing at two. Man, whose natural life may be said to be seventy-five, ceases growing at twenty-one, which remarkable piece of knowledge reminds us that we once heard a very dwarfish specimen of a man seriously and innocently remark, "I scarcely grew at all until I was eighteen, *and then I shot up like a willow.*" Those who heard him laughed.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Reads Him Out.—The New York *Post* reads Senator Seward out of the Black Republican party, and accuses him of the most unprincipled "log-rolling,' in his Senatorial career. The *Post* is in John P. Hale's train.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, by Rev. A. Gilchrist, on Thursday evening, 18th inst, Mr. DUNCAN GILLIS to Miss EFFIE, daughter of Alex. Johnson, Esq.

In Bennettsville, S. C., on the 17th inst., by Rev. Daniel Johnson, Dr. J. W. GULICK, of Cheraw, to Miss MARGARET J., daughter of Mr. Alexander Sutherland, of Bennettsville.

In Robeson county, on the 18th inst, by Rev Hector McLean, Mr NEILL A. CLARK to Miss FLORA C., daughter of Mr. Neill McPhaul.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday morning last, Miss JANE WILSON, aged 70 years.

In this town, on Tuesday night last, GEO. HODGES, son of J. E. and Sarah P. Bryan, aged 3 years and 6 months.

In Wilmington, yesterday evening, Mr. TALCOTT BURR, aged 78 years, father of the late Editor and present Proprietor of the Wilmington Herald.

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., MARY, daughter of Dr. E. A. Anderson.

In Anson county, N. C., on the 30th ult., Mrs. JULIA FORD, consort of Mr. John Ford. She was a member of the Baptist Church, at Pleasant Grove.

In Anson county, N. C., on the 9th ult., WM. H. BENTON, aged about 50 years. The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church for many years.

In Wadesboro, N. C, on the 7th ult., MARY FRANCIS, infant daughter of Patrick J. and Jane Coppedge, aged about six weeks.

In Wadesboro, N. C., Mr. PATRICK HAMMOND. The deceased died very suddenly in the Undertaker's Shop, while noticing the workmen who were finishing two coffins.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 25.—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for W Draughon, J & N A Cameron, McLaurin, G W I Goldston, J W Lett, C T Haigh & Sons, D Murphy, N C & M Jarrell, D & N Morrison, J McDonald, J G Cook, J Kyle, R Mitchell, T Smith, Worth & Utley, G W Lawrence, S T Hawley & Son, Lehman & Co, T N Smith, H L M & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22 —Brig Delmont Locke from Cardenas; Schr George Luff fm New York, Julia Rogers fm St Thomas 23 —Brig Roberson fm N London; Schr Southern Belle fm N York, Edward Stanly fm Hyde co Feb. 23—Schr Myrover fm New York.

WASHINGTON, THE SOLDIER.

Extract from Mr. Hunter's Oration at Richmond on Monday last:

It was when the public hope was lowest and the public mind was most despondent that the trumpet of the Leader proclaimed loudest, and with no uncertain sound, his faith in the aid of Providence and the ultimate success of the cause. Then indeed it was that the shout of a king was amongst them. These things he did because he knew the chief strength of its defence lay in the public opinion of the country whose forces whilst maintained were the true reserve on which his army might depend with absolute confidence. Such were the means with which he wrested a mighty empire from the most powerful nation on earth. If, then, as I have said before, military genius is to be measured by what it accomplished, need we fear the comparison between Washington and the most distinguished captains of the world? Alexander manœuvred upon a larger scale, and conquered in battles where multitudes were engaged, and there were greater numerical odds against him; but he led a people and an army far superior in all the arts of peace and war to the subjugation of inferior nations, who had no common bond except the fact of acknowledging the same master. He struck with his mailed hand at a social system, mighty, it is true, but it was a decaying structure, which crumbled into fragments under the force of the blow; and yet he built up and constructed no new organization, leaving it to his successors to form other combinations out of the ruins. Washington wrested an empire as large in extent, from a greatly superior Power, with undisciplined troops and inferior means. Nor did he fail to complete his achievement; for he was mainly instrumental in erecting upon the ruins of the old a new social system, which, from his time until the present, has been daily developing new combinations of beauty and of strength, and has become the study of statesmen and the hope and the delight of the friends of liberty throughout the world.

Hannibal attacked an equal, and with troops perhaps but little superior to those whom he encountered. Breaking over the barrier of the Alps, he passed through Italy with a series of battles and manœuvres far more striking than any thing in the war of our Revolution, and constituting, perhaps, the most wonderful military achievements of antiquity. But he failed in all the objects of the war, and was baffled in the final result of his campaigns, which ended in his defeat by Scipio at Zama, and the entire subjugation of his country to her hated rival. If Washington could not have freed the barriers of the Alps and fought the battles of the Trebia, Thrasymene, and Cannæ, as did Hannibal, it is perhaps still more probable that the latter could not have conducted successfully the war of the American Revolution with such means as were placed at the disposal of the former. I hazard perhaps little in saying that Washington would have made a more skilful use of the disaffection to the Roman power which prevailed amongst so many conquered Italian States than did Hannibal; nor is it probable that he would have permitted an entire army to march unmolested before his face to the destruction of his brother's forces, on which rested his only hope of success.

The great Cæsar, who has been denominated as the foremost man in all the world by the greatest master of the human heart who has ever swept its chords, can hardly be said to have failed in any object of his serious pursuit; but he too always commanded troops who were superior to their opponents in discipline and efficiency, except at that battle in which he was so near suffering defeat from the sons of Pompey. His wars were mostly with barbarians, in which, it is true, he accomplished great results and made few or no mistakes. But if his results were large, so were his means, and in his case the two were far more equally proportioned than with Washington. He was the first of his countrymen to comprehend the fact that the Roman empire had grown beyond the capacity of its municipal institutions to govern it, and upon their ruins he established an organization of centralized power, which, for its duration and effects, is the most wonderful of all the social systems which have been tested by time. But he did it at the expense of the Roman people, their power, their prestige, and in violation of all that they esteemed most glorious and sacred in their old traditions. Rome was to become the seat of a greater power than it had ever known before, but it was no longer a Roman power. The conscript fathers must now make a place for the Gaul and the Spaniard; the imperial seat of power itself might be filled from the provinces, and the mighty dead sleeping beside the Appian Way, whose ears had been so long used to the grateful shout of pride which ushered in the barbarian chained as a captive to the car of triumph, must have stirred in their graves to hear him marching to the chief seats of Roman power, and to feel that the consulships and curule dignities, which for so long had been represented by the images that were the sacred ornaments of their houses, were now equally open to the grasp of the stranger. The ashes of the Servilii, the Metelli, and the Scipios must have lain in uneasy companionship with those of the freedmen and the parasites, whose monuments so far out-topped and outshone their own.

"Marmoreo tumulo Licinus jacet; at Cato parvo
Pompeius nullo: credimus esse deos."

Mighty as was this creation of Cæsar's genius it attests the fact that either he was unequal to the task of making popular government consistent with exclusive empire, or else, that he wanted the elevation of soul to prefer the good of the Roman people and the glory of his race and his country to the possession of imperial power. Washington's memory lies under no such reproach. It is his great achievement to have contributed mainly to the organization of a social system which has developement the capacity of popular government for extensive empire, and it is his glory to have proved that he worked rather to place power where it would be best administered than to keep it in is own hands or to use it for selfish purposes. If I chose I might run the parallels between Washington and the great Frederic, or the still greater Napoleon, and show by comparing their achievements with their means that the proportional success of Washington was, perhaps, greater than either. They made war on a larger scale, their manœuvres were grander, their battles mightier and far more imposing, yet neither of them produced results from their military operations so important in their probable effects upon the future destiny of man, or so likely to be permanent and enduring. Both of them possessed large means, and neither respected moral restraints or barriers if it was necessary to free them for military success, and the same may be said of nearly all the great captains of the world with the exception of Washington. Upon his military escutcheon there rests neither taint nor blot. Amongst the shields of all the great military chiefs, Washington's needs neither name nor motto to identify, for it is to be known by its spotless brightness.

A wealthy Jew residing near Selma, Arkansas, is said to have in his possession a shekel which was struck in the mint of Judea, seventeen hundred and fifty years ago. It is about the size of a half dollar, but the silver is so impure that its intrinsic value is but fifteen cents. The owner would hardly part with the relic for as many hundred dollars. It has been in his family five hundred and sixty years.—*Exchange.*

INDIAN HISTORY.

Extracts from a notice of "Schoolcraft's Indian History" by the Book Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Congress in 1847 directed the names, numbers, and condition of the Indian tribes to be collected and published. The inquiry was placed in the hands of H. R. Schoolcraft, who has just completed the sixth and closing volume. * * *

Prior to Mr. Schoolcraft's volumes our knowledge of the Indian tribes was scanty, and spread over a vast surface, and no small part of it vague and unreliable. For more than three centuries they had been regarded as an engima in history. Every considerable developement of a tribe was deemed to be a separate nation, though having little more claims to independency of origin than the Highland clans have of the Gaelic stock Their languages had not been classified; their opinions, rites, religion, superstitions, and manners remained a mass of confusion and obscurities; their very existence, in violation of all the maxims of political economy, was paradox; their very ignorance and want of refinement was deemed a crime, and new principles of human nature and of the human heart were supposed to have been implanted in their breasts by the Creator to account for manners, sentiments, motives, and acts which are common, under like circumstances, to the whole Adamic race. But there is a class of charlatans and skepties who are not willing to leave the poor tribes here, but who ignore their claims to the very brotherhood of the human family; and, in order to reach an acme of wit, paralleled only by the maxims of infidelity in France in 1798, deny the oracles of truth and Revelation, picture Moses as a demagogue and Hebrew chronology as a fable.

Mr. Schoolcraft restores the Indian to our sympathies, and depicts him as a man who has a heart and affections, which have only been blunted by long and severe vicissitudes. He exhibits him as one of the distinct varieties of the human race, who have declined from their original type into barbarism, but are worthy of the noblest efforts of modern benevolence and education. Superior, in the structure of their minds, to the purblind Hindoos, who fall prostrate before elemental matter, and sell their lives in defence of the ten thousandth part of an erroneous dogma, the North American Indian has no temple but the canopy of Heaven, and beholds the glorious symbols of his Creator in the magnificence of the sunlight and the awful manifestations of tornados and thunders.

To show that the image of God can be restored to the Indian mind, the plain and tangible results of teaching, arts, industry, and letters, and Divine truth in the removed tribes of the West are exhibited in authentic and elaborate tables of moral and industrial statistics. Horses, cattle, domestic animals of every name are reared. Fields are ploughed, houses are built, schools are established, churches are erected, and filled with deeply interested listeners. The Word of God is acknowledged as the oracle of wisdom; the examples of good government and laws are imitated. The principal tribes are the germs of future republics. * * *

The statistics are of a character which could only have been attained by reference to the highest sources of official information.

It is shown that while the Indian population of the Union is under 400,000, of which the census returns from the Government agents recognize but three hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty-four, excluding synonyms. A distinction is made between the semi-civilized tribes who have been colonized and the wild hunter tribes of Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, and Nebraska. Twenty-four tribes, comprising the Delawares, Shawnees, &c., gathered from the boundaries of the old States east of the Mississippi, are located on fertile tracts in Kansas. The four large Southern tribes of the Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, the latter inclusive of the Seminoles, were located between the south boundary line of Kansas and Red river, where they have made great advances in every element of civilization. These four tribes alone number 77,320, nearly the ratio of a Representative in Congress. It appears that of the total number of 189 tribes and bands reported by the agents, 38 tribes are mere synonyms, or tribes of the imagination, there being scarcely a tribe which has not three or four distinct names. The deduction of these sinks the census returns greatly. Our intercourse since the existence of the Government has been with sixty tribes located east of the Rocky Mountains. Twenty-four tribes are located in Kansas.

The fiscal statistics are exhibited with equal clearness. The amount of Indian investments in 1847 was $3,516,700, in 1851 $5,273,100. The interest paid in 1847 was $177,835, in 1851 $265,655. The total amount of per capita payments in 1854 was $680,985. The amount of trust fund in 1855 was $2,092,506. The whole amount of annuities paid in 1856 was $907,902. The whole sum appropriated for the Indian service in 1856 was $2,831,613. Of this sum $1,874,860 was for fulfilling treaties, and the remainder for salaries and general expenses. The gross sum appropriated for all objects during the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Congresses, was, respectively, $5,556,850 $4,782,093, and $5,889,375.

The industrial means of the colonized and the hunter tribes are discriminated. The latter as denoted by the state of the fur trade for three years presents interesting results. It appears that the whole number of animals killed by the hunter tribes in 1854, 1855, and 1856 was as follows: Bears 4,733, beavers 11,497, black muskrats 110,941, cross foxes 1,650, deer 59,928, elk 16, fawn 5,069, fisher 6,078, grey fox 32,985, red fox 5,086, lynx 1,230, marten 21,522, mink 306,086, musquash 2,472,381, opossum 65,329, otter 8,596, raccoon 1,134,301, red fox 5,083, silver fox 333, sable 320, silver grey rabbit 2,095, and sea otter 362. Further details accompany this topic, denoting the labor with which this subject has been pursued.

One topic more may be named. The researches of Mr. Schoolcraft, who has personally seen the Mississippi Valley from Itasca lake to the Gulf, gives no countenance to the vapid theories of a civilized population in that valley in ancient days. In his view the theorists we have had on the subject from Carver's day is no credit to American philosophy. Its antiquities are the antiquities of barbarism. Mounds and barrows of earth, rude ditches and ramparts, without order, but in perfect violation of the rules of military science, give no evidences of high art. A pipe sculptured from steatite, with the image of a bird or lizard on the shank, is as well done by the Indians to-day as three centuries ago. It was the same art. The Indians were more advanced in some of their arts than after they had received the fabrics of Europe and dropped their own. But they made no fine pottery. They had the use of no metal but native copper hammered in the cold. They had pictographs, as they have to-day, and made bows and arrows, canoes, dishes, and spoons. They lived in snow huts and dressed in skins. Amongst such a people there were some early European intruders before Columbus; but they were in the end tomahawked and exterminated, and it is the relics of this era that have created the puzzle.

☞The value of domestic produce rec'd at N. Orleans in the year ending June 30 '57, was $158,000,000.

THE KANSAS JUGGLE.—The Charleston Mercury, a warm advocate of Kansas admission under the Lecompton Constitution, has had its eyes opened by Calhoun's letter announcing his intention to give up Kansas to the Free-soilers. It takes precisely the same position that we have repeatedly maintained before and since that publication,—that Kansas admission, as the administration seeks to have it, is all a juggle:—

"We lay before our readers to-day the most extraordinary letter of President Calhoun, published in the Washington Union. It is a marvellous proper specimen of political jugglery. Although Mr. Calhoun has had the returns of the elections regularly made and sworn to by the managers, he does not give the certificates of election to the Legislature whilst in the Territory. No! he bundles them up in his trunk and goes to Washington with them. Senator Douglas—who procured his appointment as Surveyor General of Kansas, whose adherent he has ever been in the Territory, with whom he is now staying—on his first interview with him, produces another return, made from Kansas to him, in Washington. Upon this President Calhoun pauses, ponders, and finally determines to send to Governor Denver to ascertain facts. Denver, who, in spite of the denunciations of the Washington Union, proving that Stanton's new Legislature was utterly illegal and unconstitutional, because called together before its appointed period of official service, supported the proceedings of the Legislature and praised the patriotism of Stanton—Denver, who delivered up arms to the Black Republican troops—who received returns of elections from the Black Republicans when both returns and elections were flagrantly against law—Denver is referred to, to rectify returns, which are already in full accordance with all the requisitions of law.

"What right has President Calhoun to go behind the regular returns of the managers of elections? His office is merely ministerial; not judicial. It is the prerogative of the Legislature to purge the polls, and to judge of the returns. He assumes to do in Washington exactly what Walker and Stanton did in Kansas with respect to the Oxford returns, and we presume for the self same purpose and end. That purpose and end is to make the Legislature of Kansas Black Republican, and thereby satisfy and check Black Republican agitation against Northern Democracy, securing two Black Republican Senators from Kansas. With such a result, of course, the Black Republicans cannot reasonably object to the admission of Kansas into the Union. With the immediate *practical* fruit of two Senators, and the power to alter the Constitution of Kansas as soon as they please, how can they make any political capital against the Democratic party for admitting Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution?" &c. &c.

MORALS AND MANNERS AT WASHINGTON.

There is no reason in the world why the Congress of the United States should not be as dignified and respectable a body of gentlemen as the Parliament of Great Britain. Party spirit, at times, runs as high in Parliament as in Congress, and it but rarely happens that the lines which divide there the supporters and opponents of the government are not drawn as tightly as our own,—yet how seldom is the discussion of a public measure disfigured and degraded by the unseemly impeachments of individual character and motives, unhappily so common a feature in the proceedings of Congress? A "scene" in the House of Commons, in fact, is as great a novelty as would be the passing away of a week here without a "scene" in the House of Representatives. Now, inasmuch as the National Legislature is held to be, to no inconsiderable extent, an epitome and a reflex of the national character, the press may with propriety renew its appeals to the people to exercise a closer scrutiny of the characters of the persons who are sent to, as if rather to disgrace than to represent them and the country at Washington. We must have fewer fighting men in the House—fewer demagogues in the Senate—not so many duellists in either Chamber, and more real, well-bred gentlemen in both. Men can have no respect for themselves who engage in bar-room brawls or murderous attempts upon each other's lives. But, if they can be supposed to have any respect left for their constituents, it does seem to us that that high sense of honor to which they ostentatiously advance so many pretensions, should prompt them to resign their places and go home. It is certainly high time that a more scrupulous examination of the moral qualifications of members should be instituted by the public everywhere, than the machinery of party politics, as things stand at present, would seem to permit; but, nevertheless, until such examinations be made a primary duty, it is idle to expect a change for the better. Party machinery is strong and tough,—but we all know how it can be broken to pieces when a wholesome public opinion is brought to bear upon it. We are tired of having rowdyism and ruffianism countenanced in high places at home, and held up in derision as the practical development of republican institutions abroad.—*N. Y. Express.*

Cutting off the Heir with a Shilling.—The civilians carried the doctrine of presumption so far as to hold every will void in which the heir was not noticed, on the presumption that his father must have forgotten him. From this, as Blackstone reasonably conjectures, has arisen that groundless vulgar error of the necessity of giving the heir a shilling, or some other nominal sum, to show that he was in the testator's remembrance. The practice is to be deprecated, as it wounds, unnecessarily, the feelings of a disinherited child. This you may say does not always happen. An assembled family, as the legacy to each was read aloud, sobbed and wished that the father had lived to enjoy his own fortune. At last came the bequest to his heir—"I give my eldest son, Tom, a shilling to buy a rope to hang himself with." "God grant," says Tom, sobbing like the rest, "that my poor father had lived to enjoy it himself."

Lord St. Leonard's Handy Book.

The apt reply of a distinguished American scholar to a benefactor of the institution of learning with which he was connected, when an increase of the library was the subject of discussion, deserves perpetual remembrance. "We need more books, said the Professor. "More books!" said the merchant. "Why, have you read through all you have already?" "No; I never expect to read them all." "Why then, do you want more?" "Pray, sir, did you ever read your Dictionary through?" "Certainly not." "Well, a library is my Dictionary."

Education.—Education does not profess to give the gifts of God, by creating abilities in man, but merely to draw such out as are inherent within him, so that he may be enabled to apply them to his comfort and happiness in life. Schools are arenas for mental training—places for mental gymnastics—where by systematic effort and exercise, the feeble man may become strong.

There is a great deal of theology in the plea of a little girl who wished she might be good without obeying her grandmother. She said it was easy enough to read her books and pray, but pretty hard to mind grandmother.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer City of Washington arrived at New York on Friday. Her news was anticipated by that of the Anglo Saxon and the Arago published in the last Observer.

We collect the following items from the long details.

Great Britain and France.—In the House of Lords, on the 8th instant, Lord Lyndhurst asked whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments respecting certain insulting paragraphs which had lately appeared in the Paris Moniteur. He considered that the French Government, by authorizing the publication of these insults, had taken the responsibility upon themselves.

Earl Granville said that a note had been received from Count Walewski, in which explanations were given of the publication of the addresses, and in which the regret of the Emperor was expressed at the appearance of any thing offensive to the English nation.

India and China.—Latest advices are from Calcutta to the 9th of January, Bombay to the 13th of January, and from Canton to the 29th of December.

Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession of Frukabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d. Goruchpore was taken on the 6th by the forces under the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor. Seven guns were taken, and two hundred of the enemy killed. The British loss was only two Goorkahs killed and seven wounded. Gen. Outram was safely posted at Alumbagh. The peasantry were beginning to bring in supplies. The roads between Delhi and Calcutta were open.

On the 28th of December the combined French and the English forces landed at Canton. The latter numbered 4,600 and the former 900 men. The walls were escaladed on the 29th, and the heights within the town were in possession of the allies by nine A. M. The enemy made a feeble attempt to contest the advance into the city. The damage to the town is small. The commander of the ship-of war Acteon was killed.

The London Times despatch says that the bombardment commenced at daylight on the 28th and continued all day and night. The assault was ordered at 6 A. M. Gough's fort was taken at two o'clock and blown up. The Chinese continued to fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

Tea had considerably declined at Hong Kong. There had been large shipments.

Envoy from Japan.—Accounts have been received from Japan to the 11th of November. They confirm the fact already announced of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince Tzi Kuzen, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark about the end of December, at Simoda, with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel the Samarang, chartered for the purpose by the Japan Government. He will visit France, England, Russia, Holland, and return by way of America. Among the persons composing his suite are two Japan engineers, whose mission will be to examine into the system of railways. The engineers, who are very intelligent men, have already been charged by the Emperor to fit up an electric telegraph which was given to his Majesty by the American plenipotentiary when the treaty of commerce was signed between those two countries. The telegraph, which goes from the summer place of the Emperor to Jedo, his capital, a distance of about six miles, works perfectly. The conduct of Japan in encouraging the introduction of European inventions merits remark, particularly at a moment when China is showing such a very different feeling.

Rumored Resignation of the Pope.—A rumor has been afloat in Paris, of an anticipated change in the temporal government of Rome. Some talk of the approaching abdication of the Pope as a certain thing, and already has Father Ventura been spoken of as his successor. The nomination of the latter to a cardinalate in preparation for this event, has frequently been announced. As General of the powerful order of Ignatius Father Ventura's position would enable him to accept the papal crown without probation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.

Brigham Young Indicted.—Advices from Utah represent that the U. S. District Court has indicted Brigham Young, Heber Kimball and others, for high treason.

PHYSICIANS USE THE WILD CHERRY.

EXETER, ME., Sept. 30.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results: In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the *Wild Cherry* effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN,
Physician at Exeter Corner.

DR. FRELEIGH, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years' standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

ABRAHAM SKILLMAN, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

FEVER AND AGUE!

A CASE OF EIGHT MONTHS' STANDING CURED BY BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

MICHAEL KELLY, No. 117 Seventh, near Grant street, Pittsburg, says:

"Last July, while running on the river, on a cotton-boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, saying that a *cure* was guaranteed. After taking it for one week, I must say I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills or Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS.

Diamond House, or R. Chester's Gothic Hall.

Feb. 27. 89 2tpd

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drum-head,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. J. HINSDALE.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, J. In Brewer v Tysor, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also in Rogers v Wallace, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment Also, in Osborne v. High Shoal M & M Company, from Mecklenburg, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Kesler v Kern from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Michael v Moore, in equity, from Rockingham, affirming the decree. Also, in Simpson v Armfield, in equity, from Union, decretal order affirmed. Also, in State v John, from Caswell, directing a new trial.

BATTLE, J. In State v Ramsay, from Burke, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Chaffin v Lawrence, from Davie; judgment affirmed. Also, in Williams v Alexander, from Mecklenburg; judgment reversed and new trial granted. Also, in Watson v Watson, in equity, from Wake. Also, in Beeton v Beeton, in equity, from Jones, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in State v John, from Caswell, directing a new trial. Also, in Bank of State v Fowle, Trustee, and others, in equity, from Wake, declaring the rights of the parties.

Per Curiam.—Manly v City of Raleigh, in equity, from Wake; injunction dissolved. Also, in Gillespie v Shuleberrier, in equity, from Rowan, directing a decree for a specific performance according to the prayer of the bill.

The Supreme Court closed its session in this City on Wednesday last.—*Ral. Standard.*

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Carolina City Company, held in Goldsborough, on the 19th instant, E. A. Stanly was elected President, and John M. Rose, Secretary.

Arrangements were made for the immediate erection of a Hotel, and propositions were received for the purchase of lots for the erection of buildings for male and female Seminaries, which propositions were referred to a Committee for negotiations.

The thanks of the Stockholders were returned to Major Cook, the former President, for the efficient and faithful performance of his duties as President.

The Halifax Representative asks after the Deep River Navigation. Well, all we can say is, that it is going ahead, and in good hands. We don't like to promise much, not even to ourselves, but this we *will* say—that now we have some hopes, before we did not have any—not, at least, for some years past. The present contractors go on quietly, and don't brag much over what they are doing.—*Wil. Journal.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Arnold Cooley vs. Joseph P. Jones.
Attatchment, Levied in the hands of H. B Hammond and Joseph White, and on 150 Acres of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, commanding said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the plaintiff's demand, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy said demand.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson, vs. William P. Johnson and wife, and others.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

BEING made appear to me by affidavit, that the following defendants in the above suit, to wit. William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Frances A. Rogers, Benjamin R. Rogers, Clinton Pearson, John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, and Benjamin F. Pearson reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore directed to be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the County Court for Anson County, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Macey Caudel against Jesse Caudel and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, A. J. Caudel, A. H. Caudel, —— Rice and wife Mary J., D. G. Caudel, William A. Caudel, —— Morton and wife, Elizabeth Caudel, Malachi Caudel, —— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudel, Absalom Caudel, J. B. Caudel, Tenissae Caudel, —— Taylor and wife Frances, —— Hefly and wife Elmira, —— Richardson and wife Elenda, Hezekia Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

80*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Rachel Gulledge against James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge, Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, Sarah Gulledge, Daniel Huntley and wife Mary, John T. Marsh and wife Caroline, John S. Smith and wife Rachel, Susan Gulledge, Ann Gulledge, Rebecca Gulledge, Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge, William Gulledge, and Henry M. Gulledge.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Ratieff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, and John S. Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, the name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

CHAPEL HILL, Feb'y 25, 1858.

Here I have been for a week, without having penned a paragraph, except a few hurried lines of daily private letters, to report the condition of one whose sudden illness drew me to this seat of learning. What with nursing, and watching, and anxiety, there has been no inclination and no time to labor for the Observer. It is probable that the reader has not missed me. Yet with the apparent convalescence of the subject of my anxiety, comes upon me again the *cacoethes scribendi*, in its full force. Its first duty and impulse is to return thanks to Providence, and to those skilful and kind human agents, through whom suffering has been relieved and ability to labor vouchsafed.

The sick room is a trial of endurance, of patience, and of faith. How unendurable a trial it would be but for affection! There have been quite a number of cases of sickness in College as might reasonably be expected among four or five hundred youths; and I am satisfied, from what I have seen and heard, that they are kindly cared for by the Faculty and citizens, and most skilfully treated by some of the best Physicians within the limits of the State. The family of one of the Professors are particularly noted as "ministering angels" in such cases. It is through their influence, I suppose, that an Infirmary has been established within a few feet of their dwelling, to which the sick are removed from their rooms in College, to experience the blessings of feminine nursing. They will have their reward. I have only seen the exterior of this Infirmary, (my son being at a private house,) but it is a picture of neatness and comfort. It is surprising that the College should have existed seventy years without such a proper appendage. There is still something wanted in regard to the very early attendance on Prayer in a large cold building. The hour and the place are believed to have caused serious attacks of sickness.

I have not, of course, seen any thing of the modus operandi by which a dozen or two of faithful and learned "Old Fogies" are incessantly engaged in imparting knowledge to four or five hundred "Young Americans." I have an idea, however, that it is an everlasting pumping from the great well of Truth into four or five hundred reservoirs, some of which are shallow enough and yet never get full; others imagine that they are already so full that they can contain no more; and a few find their capacity and inclination to hold increased by every addition to their contents. It is but natural that among so many youths, at a time of life when the blood bounds rather madly through the veins, there should be some turbulence, some frolic, and much fun. And I hear of such things here. But so far as my observation extends, there is a gentlemanly bearing among these "hope and promise of the fair State." The discipline of the College is strict,—far more so than of old, perhaps because of the great increase of numbers, and perhaps because the characteristic tendency of the age, which is to license, requires to be restrained by greater exactness and severity. One vice, in especial, I am told receives no toleration, viz: drunkenness. The youth caught intoxicated is dismissed without ceremony, and without hope of restoration. It is *the* unpardonable sin. And though cases of hardship may arise under it, as such a case has arisen, there is, and is to be, no appeal. If thereby one brilliant genius, or one useful man, is preserved to his family and to society, it will atone for a hundred hard cases of dismissal. But it is much more likely that a hundred will be saved from the disgusting and debasing vice for every one dismissed.

I am under great obligations to President Swain for a variety of curious and instructive reading, sufficient to beguile the hours of watchfulness for a longer time than I expect to be here; and even more am I indebted to him for an occasional hour of conversation. His mind has for many years been set upon the history of North Carolina, and he has probably collected more information on it, documentary and verbal, than any other man. All of this he has generously placed at the disposal of that other gifted son of North Carolina who is now embodying her history. Some of the materials with which he has favored me, and much of his conversation, are on this subject, and if I find time I may note some of them for the readers of the Observer.

For the present, I will close this epistle, (written by snatches,) with a capital hit at the unfounded claims of our arrogant neighbors on the North and on the South, to more than their shares of the honors of the revolutionary victory of King's Mountain.

An interesting article in the January No. of the University Magazine—the materials for which I suppose were furnished by Gov. Swain—is devoted to a sketch of the life and character of Col. James Williams, one of the five commanders at King's Mountain, and the only one of them who fell in that glorious victory. After devoting ten pages to the subject, the writer closes as follows:—

"No man has ever seen—no man will ever see—a King's Mountain muster roll. None ever existed. The followers of Fitz James and Rhoderic Dhu, with few exceptions, can be individualized by history with as much certainty as the gallant men who answered the silver whistle of Ferguson with the death-defying shout of Williams and the echoing voice of a thousand rifles.

It is perhaps impossible to show with much certainty, not merely who they were, but whence they came. Col. Preston, in his address at the

anniversary celebration of 1855, supposes the little army to have been composed "of men, nearly in equal numbers from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.' If North Carolina had been as fully and as ably represented at the Celebration as in the Battle-field—at the feast as in the fight—we would probably have had a different estimate.

"Leave slaughter to the Turkish hordes,
And shed the blood of Scio's vine."

It appears from the official account of the battle, recently exhumed by Mr. Lossing, from the papers of Gen. Gates, that on the 25th of September 1780, Col. Campbell with 400 Virginians, Col. Isaac Shelby with 240 men from Sullivan, and Col. Sevier with 240 men from Washington county, N. C., assembled at Watauga, where they were joined by Col. Charles McDowell with 160 men from Burke and Rutherford. They began the march across the mountain on the 26th, and on the 30th, on the Catawba, their forces were augmented by the addition of 350 men from Wilkes and Surry, under Col. Cleveland. When they reached the Cowpens on the 6th October, they were met by Col. James Williams. At the time the junction was formed with Williams, the army was composed of 400 Virginians under Campbell, and 990 North Carolinians under Shelby, Sevier, McDowell and Cleveland. From these 1390 men from Virginia and North Carolina, and from Williams's regiment, "900 of the best horsemen" were selected for the attack and on the following day the victory was won.

The number of men who fought under Williams, will never be ascertained, and the proportion from South Carolina, is a matter perhaps of still greater uncertainty.

The authority to raise a company of mounted men in Caswell, indicates *one* element of Williams's regiment. The father of the Hon. Anderson Mitchell, of Wilkes, was a member of the Caswell company.

The *second* ascertainable element of this regiment is the sixty men under Hambright and Chronicle, from then Tryon, now Lincoln county.*

The *third* (perhaps,) about 30 Georgians, under Major Chandler and Capt. Johnson †

The *fourth* South Carolinians, in what proportion we are unable to state with much confidence of accuracy. General Lenoir, who fought as a Captain under Cleveland in his account of the Battle,‡ casually remarks that

"The advanced party of mounted infantry being joined by Col. Williams, with a *few* South Carolina militia, in the evening arrived at a place called the Cow-pens in South Carolina," &c. The South Carolinians under Williams were doubtless the *elite* of the State, probably from the Waxhaw in larger proportion than any other settlement, and braver men than these, who with the infant Jackson were nurtured in the military school of Davie, were nowhere to be found.

*Ramsay's Tennessee, p. 234.
†McCall's Georgia, vol. ii page 336.
‡2 Wheeler's Sketches, p. 100.

"If North Carolina (it is well said) *had been as fully and as ably represented at the celebration as in the battle-field—at the feast as in the fight*—we would probably have had a different estimate" from that of Col. John S. Preston, who, as a Virginian by birth and a South Carolinian by residence, was intent only upon glorifying those States, at the expense of North Carolina, which did the fighting in 1780, whilst the Colonel and his convivial associates did the feasting and the boasting in 1855.

CHAPEL HILL, Feb'y 26, 1858.

Among the papers kindly placed in my hands by Gov. Swain, the first which I was tempted to read was a Lecture (unpublished) delivered by him before the Oak City Guards in Raleigh last winter. The Observer has heretofore briefly mentioned his allusion in that Lecture to the connection of three North Carolinians—Graham, Dobbin and Hawks—with the opening of that hitherto sealed book, Japan, to the gaze of the world; but the passage is worthy of publication as the Governor wrote it, and I therefore transcribe it:—

"I know not what impression the simple incident I am about to relate may have made upon others; it affected me deeply, and will serve to illustrate more clearly the first idea which I wish to impress upon your minds: that in every period of the world's history, the nations that have attained the greatest renown have been small in territorial extent, and that around a few illustrious names are clustered the glories of every era and of every people

"Since the discovery of America, perhaps the greatest achievement in modern adventure is the recent expedition to Japan. I am proud to say that the expedition, under powerful adverse influences, was inaugurated and sustained by a North Carolina Secretary, that it closed triumphantly under the administration of a North Carolina Secretary, that the historiographer whose magnificent volumes record the evidence of American prowess in daring adventure and skillful diplomacy, is a North Carolinian, and that all three are the children of our University.

"On the arrival of the squadron at Napha, in one of the remote islands of Lew Chew, after tedious and almost unavailing efforts to enter into communication, through the medium of an interpreter, the legation were astonished by the sudden excitement betrayed by the dusky diplomatist, in rising from his seat on discovering their nationality, and exclaiming in their mother tongue, "Gentlemen, Doo-Chew man very small, American man not very small. I have read of America in books—of WASHINGTON. Very good man—very good." We may traverse the globe—we may search from Britain to Japan—we will find no such other name, as that which makes our country known and honored in the far-off islands of the sea."

Gov. Swain has embodied in this Lecture some curious facts in regard to the Proprietary Government of Carolina. The grant of Charles the 2d, to the Lords Proprietors, in 1663, embraced the country between the 30th and 36th parallels of latitude, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. In 1665, the grant was extended to the Virginia line, on the one hand, and to the river Mathias in Florida on the other. The grant, as thus enlarged, included an area of at least a million of miles, more than equal in extent to the thirteen States which formed the Confederation. It included all the cotton growing States of the Union. The Lords Proprietors governed this extensive empire from 1663 to 1729, when seven of them, finding that they wielded a sceptre barren of all pecuniary profit, surrendered both sovereignty and soil to the king. Lord Carteret retained his interest, which, in 1744, was regularly marked out by metes and bounds, embracing a width of 70 miles, bounded on the North by Virginia, and extending from ocean to ocean, in extent about 80 millions of acres. This was owned and managed by Lord Granville till the Revolution. Just half a century ago, says Gov. Swain, an action of ejectment was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court in Raleigh, Earl Granville plaintiff, and Josiah Collins, Willie Jones and Wm. R. Davie defendants, involving the right to all the lands lying within those 70 miles, from ocean to ocean, say from the Virginia line to the southern boundaries of Chatham, Randolph, Davidson and Rowan, &c.

The plaintiff's title was admitted to have been valid up to the Revolution, and would have remained so afterwards but that the grant was not only of the soil but of rights of sovereignty. The case was argued by Gaston and Harris for the plaintiff, and by Baker, Attorney General, Cameron and Woods for the State. Judge Marshall took no part in the cause, because he was interested in a similar claim in Virginia; and Judge Potter sat alone. "He wore the ermine, (says Gov. Swain,) when Cincinnati was the outpost of civilization in the Western World. He was a busy lawyer on the Raleigh circuit while only the elastic tread of the soft moccasin had left a trace in the beautiful forests, and the wild shriek of the savage maiden recalled the echo of the O-hi-o!

"The Court charged the Jury, that the Great Deed of Grant was to some extent a grant of sovereign powers, and that the defendants were entitled to their verdict. The jury found accordingly. The case was removed by Writ of Error to the Supreme Court of the U. S. where it abated, we believe, by the death of the Earl during the late war with Great Britain."

The case has never been reported, and has almost faded from the memory of man—(how many of my readers ever heard of it?)—though it involved the title to the property of a large portion of the State, and depended upon the same question which produced the rejection of the Federal Constitution by North Carolina in 1788, and made her the last but one to enter the Union.

The Lecturer then passes to a rapid review of kindred topics, and sketches the history of the half a degree of territory lying between the Southern boundary of Virginia and the Northern boundary of Carolina, as defined by the first Charter. This derelict territory became the refuge of the Quakers and others who fled from the religious persecution of the government of Sir William Berkeley in Virginia, and not of "rogues, runaways and rebels," as they were afterwards represented to be. Sketches of Durant, one of these settlers, of Gov. Berkeley and of Wm. Drummond, the first Governor of North Carolina, follow. I have not time at present to write out more of these interesting historical facts, than this one:

In 1762, the home government submitted a series of questions to Gov. Berkeley, the last of which was in the following words: "What course is taken about instructing the people within your government, in Christian religion, and what provision is there made for the paying of your Ministry?"

And the answer of Berkeley was: "The same course that is taken in England out of towns: every man, according to his ability, instructing his children. We have 48 parishes, and our Ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better, *if they would pray oftener and preach less.* But as of all other commodities so of this, *the worst are sent us*, and we had few that we could boast of since the persecution in Cromwell's time drove divers worthy men hither. But I thank God there are *no free schools nor printing*, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years, for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

I copy this because of its repugnance to every thing free and enlightened, and to bring to mind again the hearty "thank God!" which Gov. Wise once uttered, that there had never been a printing press in his Congressional District in Virginia, the same part of the State in which this Gov. Berkeley resided and ruled nearly 200 years ago. Perhaps no man uses the printing press more than Wise, or more deserves its lashing.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that on Saturday afternoon last at 2 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Munroe was shot by Archibald McDougald, and died of his wounds about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The difficulty between the parties originated in a dispute as to the right to a small tract of land, and has been of long standing, we hear. A quarrel on Saturday resulted fatally, as above stated.

Both were citizens of this county, residing on Little River, about 14 miles from town. Mr. Munroe was 55 to 60 years old; McDougald about 50. The latter has escaped.

We have heard of no other particulars sufficiently authenticated to render them proper for publication.

ROBESON COUNTY.—At the County Court, in session last week, the following appointments were made:

Special Court—Thomas A. Norment, Thos. J. Morisey, Eli Wishart, John Moore, W. Davis.
County Surveyor—Daniel S. Morrison.
Standard Keeper—Jas. N. Crosby.
Auctioneer—Enoch Ward.
Superintendents of Common Schools—Thos. A. Norment, John Moore, M. T. Sealy, R. B. Gregory, D. C. McIntyre.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Asheville Spectator wishes an American Convention to nominate an American Candidate for Governor, and suggests Salisbury as the place, and May 24th as the time, of its meeting.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—Two Eastern N. C. papers are quarreling about Holden and Ellis. The Wilmington Journal reproves the erring brethren. There will be fun at the Charlotte Convention.

ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The iron has been laid within 6 miles of Goldsboro', to which place the road will be completed in a few weeks.

North Carolina Stocks are quoted in New York at 95.

TEXAS.—The Legislature has voted $100,000 to establish a University.

PRACTICE AND PREACHING.—The Ohio Canals cannot compete with the Ohio Railroads. It is a well ascertained fact, we believe, that Canals—any kind of artificial navigation, so to speak—can nowhere compete with Railroads. The Ohio canals last year did not pay expenses. The Ohio Railroads are said, how truly we know not, to have been successful. These things are made the occasion of the following article, from the Wilmington Journal:—

"*Ohio.*—We recollect that Ohio was one of the new States over whose immense profits from public works, built by land donations, Mr. McRae grew so eloquent in the course of his speech in the Court House of this place.

"Now, all the lands that Ohio got for public works, were given to assist in the making of canals—she got none for railroads. Well, now, what is the position of things in Ohio. Last year the canals of Ohio did not pay the actual expense of working them, by $6,225 56, and when the State had paid the interest on money borrowed for the construction of these canals, she was out of pocket the nice little sum of $821,945.

"So much for these canals, built in part by grants of public lands. Now for the railroads, for which no lands were granted. Ohio stands first in the number of miles of railroad within her borders, being some forty miles in advance of Pennsylvania, which comes next; and, upon the whole, her railroads are successful, affording a fair illustration of the relative effects of depending upon others and upon yourself."

The Journal, if our memory serves us, does not represent Mr. McRae correctly. It was the prosperity of *Ohio*, caused by Railroads and Canals, not the prosperity of the Roads and Canals, of which he spoke so eloquently. The Journal is also mistaken, we think, in saying that the Ohio Railroads were unaided enterprises. But as it is of no sort of consequence we shall not take the trouble to ascertain the fact.

We ask attention to the Journal's argument. It is this:—

Ohio had assistance from the Government in cutting her Canals. She had no assistance in building her Railroads. The Canals pay no profits *on the investment.* The Railroads do pay. *Therefore* it is unwise to seek or use others' aid in building either Railroads or Canals, for assistance prevents profit.

That is the Journal's argument. It scarcely requires comment. Does the Journal believe in it, act upon it? No. The Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroads were built by State aid. The Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad has already obtained State aid, and wants more of it. The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company has had aid, and was an applicant for more from the last Legislature. Did the Journal think that Wilmington should depend upon herself? No. It advocated the aid from the State. Does it think so now? We shall find the Journal, we doubt not, again advocating it before the next Legislature.

But again: Suppose Ohio had cut her canals unaided by the Government. To have converted so rapidly the vast wilderness of fifty years since into the third State in the Union of to-day, the work had to be done, the Canals cut. Ohio would have gone into debt for precisely the amount which she has received gratuitously. In addition to making up the deficit in Canal revenue, she would now have to pay the interest on that debt and eventually the debt itself. She would have had neither money nor credit to build the Railroads which have eclipsed the Canals All this is plain. Now, which is better? paying a few thousands a year to make up a deficiency, or paying that deficiency, paying by taxation the annual interest on a debt of millions of dollars, and eventually by taxation the millions of dollars also? The calculation is not very difficult.

An illustration will bring the point nearer home. The North Carolina Railroad has cost the State $3,000,000. By taxation the interest, $180,000, is paid annually, and by taxation the $3,000,000 will eventually be paid. Of course if the Road had been built by the sale of land warrants costing us nothing, instead of State Bonds costing the figures on their face, our taxes would be lighter by $180,000 per annum, and our debt less by $3,000,000. Does anybody believe that the North Carolina Railroad would pay less profit had it been constructed by money from the sale of lands instead of the sale of Bonds? less profit because we had assistance? That is the Journal's argument.

KANSAS MATTERS.—The Kansas Investigating Committee had another session on Wednesday night last, but nothing could be done on account of the absence of one of the Committeemen, Mr. Letcher of Virginia. On every proposition, therefore, at this meeting the vote was 7 to 7, instead of 8 to 7, as at the previous meeting. Nothing will come of the investigation of course; though there ought to be a full and fair investigation. The South should not be made a party to the miserable frauds perpetrated in Kansas, so base and so glaring that the leading Democratic paper in Kansas, and the only paper in the Territory which advocates the Lecompton Constitution, declares that no Democrat will accept office upon such returns as have been made. (They have probably been advised that the Administration at Washington has been forced to hand over the offices to the freesoilers, and so make a virtue of necessity.)

BUSINESS MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—There are some irregular turnings of the money-tables lately. It is the lender of money who is now perplexed, not how to get his money in, but how to get it out profitably, even at four to five per cent. One house is stated to be buying its own paper at four per cent., which during the panic had been put out at the legal rate, seven per cent. The inflation of stocks is again at a dangerous height, and the dealings have been very extensive.

In the domestic dry goods business, although there has been some activity since the arrival of Southern buyers, yet the trade is dull, there not being one-third the amount of business compared with that of last spring. In foreign goods the importations have been very light, and purchasers act with great caution.

The U. S. Supreme Court has adjourned until April 5th.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury last week, subject to draft, was $4,101,000.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State was made the special order for Monday (to-day) with the understanding that it is to be calmly and deliberately discussed from day to day until the Senate shall have rid itself of this vexed question. It is understood that the debate will be opened on Monday by Mr. Green, to be continued on Tuesday by Mr. Collamer and on Wednesday by Mr. Seward.

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden presented the credentials of Gen. Shields, Senator-elect from the State of Minnesota; and also a letter from Gen. S., arguing that Minnesota is a sovereign State and one of the members of the United States confederacy, referring to several precedents. In this letter Mr. Shields cites precedents in the cases of Ohio and Indiana, and refers to the fact that the enabling act of the last Congress had authorized Minnesota to become a State upon the formation of a republican constitution, which had been done; and hence he argues that she is now to all intents and purposes a State entitled to representation.

The question of his right to admission to a seat was debated until the hour for resuming

The Army Bill. The bill was amended by authorizing the President to accept 3000 volunteers, and then the amended bill was defeated 35 to 16, but it seems to be understood that measures of increase will be brought up in another shape at an early day.

On Friday and Saturday the Senate was not in session.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, several Southern members spoke on Kansas, attributing all the difficulties there to Black Republican rascality. Several Northern members, on the other side, thought the trouble was scoundrelism of the Slave power. And Mr. Millson, of Va., a Democrat in good standing though opposed to all the Kansas-Nebraska legislation, reviewed the course of legislation on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and reminded the House that he was in no-wise responsible for the evils against which he had raised his voice at the time. He contended that the South would have been better off if the Kansas bill had not been passed; and argued that Congress alone possessed power to regulate the Territories. After alluding to the passage of the Kansas act, Mr. M. said if slavery ever was abolished there, it was done by that bill; and if it could not be abolished by that act, then it still continued. If the bill had never passed, as soon as the Supreme Court decided the Missouri compromise unconstitutional, slavery would have existed in the Territory.

On Thursday, Resolutions for the expulsion of O. B. Matteson were discussed, and finally referred to a Select Committee.

On Friday, the Indian Appropriation Bill and a bill appropriating $400,000 to enable the President to carry out the Sound Dues Treaty stipulations were passed; and the House adjourned to to-day.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The old feud between England and France is in a fair way of revival. The Emperor's official organ, the Moniteur, has published the most intemperate and insulting language towards England and the English, in the congratulatory addresses from high officials and from the army on the Emperor's recent escape from assassination. England is spoken of in these addresses as "a den of monsters," "a land of impurity," and leave is requested at once to march into "the recesses of the wild beasts." These expressions, harmless in those who use them, derive point from the organ of publication, and a storm of indignation has broken forth in England.

Under such circumstances it is thought little likely that the demand of the French Government, for an alteration of the laws in regard to foreign refugees resident in England, will be complied with. Lord Palmerston has given notice of a bill to amend these laws, but in the face of the reiterated insults in the Moniteur, with the consent of the French Government, though apologized for by the Emperor, it is thought that Parliament will be unwilling to make even the most minute concession. Any such concession will be regarded by the people as most humiliating, as an exhibition of England, to use the language of one of her journals, "cowering, abject and apologetic, chained as an illustrious captive to the triumphal car of an insolent tyranny." The House of Commons is not behind the people. When Mr. Roebuck remarked that highly as he valued the French alliance, "there was one thing he valued still more than that alliance, and that was, the honor and happiness of England," the cheers with which he was greeted, showed that "a change in the Alien Act to satisfy the Emperor of the French," will not meet with much favor there.

What more may come of this "speck of war," no one can yet tell: but it is quite certain, from the exhibitions of temper, that the old jealousies have been by no means removed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The returns of all the Conferences and Missions of the Church in the U. S. forty-seven in number, have been officially received by the authorities of that numerous and influential religious denomination, and the result furnishes the following statistics:

Number of itinerant preachers, 5,365; in 1855 4,898; in 1854, 4,814; increase over the previous year, 467.

Number of supernumerary or retired preachers; 711; in 1855, 690; in 1854, 609; total 6,134.

Number of local preachers, 6,718; in 1855 6,590; in 1845, 6,149; increase over the previous year, 126.

Number of members, 700,968; number in 1855 692,255; number in 1854, 679,282; increase over the previous year, 6,062.

Number of probationers, 110,155; in 1855, 107,176; in 1854, 104,074; decrease within the past year, 5,166.

Total membership, 800,327; in 1855, 799,431; in 1854, 787,358—increase over the previous year, 20,192. Including benevolent contributions amount contributed for general missionary purposes, $226,697; for the Sunday School Union, $14,852; for the Tract Society, $27,348. The whole amount of reported contributions of the church average 40 cents per annum for each member of the church.

The following statistics are compiled from the officials of the Church South: Number of travelling preachers for the year 2,171; number of supernumeraries 163; number of local preachers 4,660; number of white members 461,061; number of colored and Indian members 176,553—total membership 643,708. These statistics are from the minutes of 1855-6. As compared with the numbers for the preceding year, they show an increase of 136 travelling preachers; 269 local preachers; 18,851 white members, and 5,566 colored, and a decrease of 144 Indian members; making a total increase of 24,689. The number of the Indian members is 3,613.—*Nat. Int.*

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Feb. 15.

Frauds in Kansas.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the investigating Commission had just returned from Johnson county with four persons who were implicated, directly or indirectly, in the enormous frauds of the 4th of January election.

Shawnee precinct returned over 900 votes. C C. Gogfray, one of the clerks of the election there, was examined under oath. After some hesitation, he finally gave a full history of the affair. He swore there were but about 163 honest votes polled. The polls closed at 9 o'clock P. M. Early the next morning he and the other clerk went over to Westport, Missouri, and there, in Col. Boone's store, added several hundred names to those of the *bona fide* voters. The judges' certificates (which had been made out on separate sheets of paper) were pasted on at the foot of these bogus returns, and they were then sent to Mr. Calhoun. The judges corroborated this testimony fully, and swore that several hundred names had been added to the returns after the polls were closed and they had made out their certificates.

The Spring Hill returns showed a free-State majority. The pro-slavery messenger by whom they were sent in never delivered them, and now swears that he lost them on the way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

Gen. Scott and the Utah Expedition.—It appears from documents received by the Senate today that the administration has come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary to send Gen. Scott to California, or push the expedition against Utah from the Pacific side. Gen. Scott approves of the action of Colonel Johnston throughout the whole expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.

The Slave Trade in Full Blast.—The *Delta* of to-day asserts that the South has already reopened the slave trade, and that the regular depot is in Pearl River, Mississippi. Cargoes have arrived, been sold, and put to work. The vessels generally use the French flag to prevent being boarded by British cruisers.

MARRIED,

In Anson County, on the 17th ult., by W. T. Williams Esq. PATRICK SEUGO to Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS. Also, on the 28th ult., by the same, J. J. DUBBS to Miss JANE KNOTTS. Also, on the 3d inst., by the same, Col THOMAS H LILES to Miss USLEY BIDDLE.

On Thursday, the 11th February, 1858, at Trinity Church, New Orleans, by the Right Rev. Bishop Polk, PHILIP P. DANDRIDGE, Esq., of Virginia, to BETTY TAYLOR BLISS, daughter of the late Gen. Zachary Taylor.

DIED,

In Cabarrus county, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Moose, Esq., Mrs. NANCY KELLY, consort of the late Hugh Kelly, of Moore county, aged 74 years and 2 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 27 and 28.—Strs Fanny and Rowan, with passengers, and goods for A G Thornton, J H Pritchett, R E Heide, B Rose, C T Haigh & Sons, Mrs M F Lutterloh, Capt J M Stedman, A W Pool, G W Williams & Co, D & W McLaurin, G W I Goldston, Stedman & Horne, T S Lutterloh, H Depo, J L Bryan, J N Smith, C E Leete, A B Parker.

C F Line. March 1.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, Stedman & Horne, J M Worth & Son, H McDonald, G Deming, E L Winslow, J Elliott, Mrs M Banks, Worth & Utley, D Curtis & Co, A H Marsh, Cedar Falls Co, J & E Kerner, G W Williams & Co, A A McKethan, J W Lett, T Smith, J Shortridge, C T Haigh & Sons, W Clark, J R McDuffie, S J Hinsdale, W Draughon, J N Smith.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 25.—Schr Chas S Peaslee fm Savannah. 26.—Schr Marine fm N York, W H Howard fm Sloop Point, Volant fm Jacksonville.

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO M. ROSE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having procured the services of a **First Class CRACKER BAKER,** respectfully informs the public that she is now prepared to supply consumers and dealers with a good article of

BUTTER,
SUGAR,
LEMON,
and other CRACKERS,

on more reasonable terms than heretofore. For the accommodation of our patrons in the country, and those at a distance, I have them put up in Packages of 25 lbs. and upwards, which I will dispose of on very accommodating terms.

Fruit, Pound, and Plain CAKES made on the shortest notice. M. BANKS, Green Street.
Feb'y 27. 89-4t
Presbyterian copy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS will inform all those indebted to us, either by Note or Account, in the Counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Robeson, *that the Notes,* and a *list* of the Accounts, are left in the hands of Messrs. Page & Thornton, at our old stand, who are duly authorized to use our name in settlement of Accounts.

Persons in the County of *Richmond,* due us by Account, will find a *list* of the same in the hands of the parties aforesaid to whom they will please call and settle—if they find it more convenient than paying the same to us in Richmond County.

S. M. THOMAS,
for S. M. T. & BRO.

Notice to Correspondents.

OUR address in future, will be at Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C. S. M. T. & BRO.
Feb'y 26. 89*2t
Presbyterian 1t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOMAS MONROE, Esq., of this County, was shot yesterday by Archibald McDougald. Mr. Monroe died yesterday evening a few hours after he was shot. McDougald made his escape.

The aforesaid McDougald is fair complected, light hair, thin visage, blue eyes, quick spoken; has a scar on his face, precise place not recollected; weighs 175 or 180, and about 50 years of age

HENRY N. MONROE.
Feb'y 28, 1858. 89-

SALE OF GOLD MINE & STEAM ENGINE.

AT ASHEBORO' on the 23d of March next, I shall sell at public sale, the property known as the GRAY MINE, three miles West of Asheboro', Randolph County. Also, a new and superior 40 horse power Steam Engine, with Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c. Also, two good Chilian Mills, and one Drag Mill with revolving Tubs and Troughs, a large and first rate Slide Lathe and Tools, and a variety of other articles. Also, a two-horse Wagon.

A credit of three and six months will be given—the payment to be secured by responsible names.

H. B. ELLIOTT.
Feb'y 23, 1858. 19*3t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 1.

BACON—	12	a 12½	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—	23	a 24	English	4	a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	12	a 13
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	a 8½
Sperm	00	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13	Cuba	29	a 30
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	33	a 35
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	11	a 11⅞	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 11	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny,	17	a 20	Alum	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	17	a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8	a 8½	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0	a 1 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	5 25	a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	35	a 0 40
Super.	5 00	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine,	4 75	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 50	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	0 75	a 0 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat,	1 00	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 40	a 0 45	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	1 00	a 0 00	WOOL—	15	a 18
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 05	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	2 05	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 05	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	00	a 40

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Dull.

Cotton.—Under the late news we report a firm market and upward tendency.

No change in other articles, worthy of note.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 27, 1858.

Turpentine declined 5 to 15 cents; virgin and yellow 2 65, hard 1 55. Sales of about 800 bbls Spirits at 44, 44½, 45; stock on hand about 2,057 bbls. No. 2 Rosin 1 40. Tar 1 50. Cotton 11½.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 75 to $5 for mixed to good, $5 to $6 for fancy. Middling Uplands cotton 12; market firm and buoyant. Spirits quiet, small sales at 47.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9 to 11-15: Sales of 959 bales for the week ending on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Elam is prepared to accommodate a few Boarders at the McGuire House, near Eccles' Bridge.
Fayetteville, March 1. 89-2tpd

FOR RENT,

OR for Lease for a Term of Years, my Residence on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church. Possession given the 1st of April.
W. H. CARVER.
March 1. 89tf
Presbyterian copy.

50 Bushels Seed Rye, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE.
March 1, 1858. 89-3t

TAKEN UP

AT Rockfish Bridge, Feb'y 28, 1858, a small yellow BAY HORSE, with a blazed face; left hind leg white to near the knee. HECTOR McNEILL.
Feb'y 26. 89tf

FOR SALE.

LEVINE WOOD'S celebrated TURPENTINE HACKERS, made here at home in Fayetteville. Any pattern can be furnished at short notice.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Feb'y 26. 89*6

CLOTHING AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at my Store commencing on MONDAY, MARCH 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., all my Stock of

CLOTHING,

Consisting of a large assortment of Summer and Winter PANTS, VESTS, COATS and SHIRTS; a general assortment of every article for gentlemen's wear.

Sale continued until the whole is disposed of.
D. CLARK,
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Feb'y 26. 88-2t
Carolinian copy 1t.

Seed Onions and Onion Buttons, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Feb'y 25, 1858. 88-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL, located on Baker's Creek, in Bladen County. The Mill is situated in a neighborhood where there is a good demand for Lumber, and large custom for grinding. The boiler and engine are of the best workmanship and in good order, so that a purchaser could commence operations without delay.

Any person wishing to engage in the business will do well to examine the above mentioned property before purchasing elsewhere. Terms will be made accommodating GEO. CROMARTIE.
Baker's Creek, Feb'y 23. 89tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1858:

Allen Arnet, John F Ausley.
Margaret Berton, Capt J A J Bradford, B A Bryant, James M Baker, Bartee & Alcorn, John M Brewer, Wm Barbee, G M Barber.
Huyd D Cameron, W M Cameron, N J Cameron, Douglass Clark, Henry Carter, Henry Carter, Sr.
R R Dunkley, James R Davis, Mr A Davis.
J W Elliott, H Eaton, cash'r 2.
Wm Foke, Elijah Fisher.
Sam'l D Green, Wm H Gibson, E P Gillingham.
John H Hubbard, T C Hooper, Miss Julias Homes, H H Hodgin, B Hoestis.
Jonas Isaacs.
Peter Judge 2.
G W Kindred 2.
P J Mulligan, M D, Foster Mason, John Mayher, G McKay, H C McDonald, Margaret J McDonald, Mary Ann McArthur, Mrs Ellie McDonald, Miss J M McDougald, Maj Neill McDugald, G W McKay.
L C Noble.
Eliza Jane Parker, R J Prescott, Miss Plummer.
Neill Ray, Sr (Puppy Cr), Miss Sarah C Ray.
Alisha Swert, Dr Thos Smith, Sami Stanton, Agt &c, Mrs Eliza Smith, care Jno Smith, Miss Laura B Smith.
Mrs Mary B Talor.
Sophia Williams, James Wright, Miss Mary H Waddill, Wm H Wellington, Holliday & Ware, Hiram Wheeler.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.
J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

1858.
GARDEN SEEDS!
Warranted the Growth of 1857.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.
Jan'y 14, 1858. 76-12m

FOR SALE.

50 TONS A No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO. I have ordered and expect by first Vessel to Wilmington, Fifty Tons P. Guano.
AUG. W. STEEL.
Feb'y 20, 1858. 87-2wi

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.
☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec'r 7. 66-

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold at 12 o'clock, at the Market House on TUESDAY the 2d March,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of a Negro Man, Woman and Child, and three Negro Girls. Terms Cash.

The above Sale is made by order of the Assignee.

C. E LEETE, Auctioneer.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85ts

OATS AND PEAS.

200 BUSHELS SEED OATS,
100 ditto Cow Peas.

—Also—

A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

A fresh supply of Lime, Plastering Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster. For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.

Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES

WITH Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only America. Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars, of any safe ever offered the public, and can only be had of the subscribers and their agents; who have on hand and make t order, all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors and Money Boxes, or Chests for Brokers, Jewelers and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase) and manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray street, N. Y.

AGENTS.—B. W. Knowles, Richmond, Va; Rowland & Bro., Norfolk, Va; J. H. Thompson & Co., Lynchburg, Va; Bell, Prentiss & Co., Savannah, Geo.; O. Mozange & Co., Mobile, Ala.; T. T. Twitty, New Orleans, La. 85-10tpd

BOERHAAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGOE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections. It has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intensed more especially for those of our father'and scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00, by the SOLE PROPRIETORS.

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.
June 14, 1857. 16-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin Ingram *against*

Benjamin I. Dunlap, Presley N. Stanback, and Horatio Tyson, Exrs of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd, who was one of the Exrs. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd, and Eben Ingram, who was the other Exr. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd; Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Samuel P. Ingram, Presley N. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, and John B. Ingram.

Bill for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit that Martin P. Myers and Wincey his wife, Horatio Tyson, and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State, I therefore order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur or plead to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the case set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

79*6w] W. E. TROY, C & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1858.

Flora Taylor *vs.* Catharine McNeill.

Petition for Division of Slaves

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Catharine McNeill, the Defendant and a tenant in common of the slaves mentioned in the Petition, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a public newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Catharine McNeill to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, and make herself a party to the said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K Cromartie, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1858.

85*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

More Coupon Bonds For Sale.

$10,000 COUPON BONDS of County of Cumberland; $10,000 Do. Town of Fayetteville.

The Western Rail Road Company will receive sealed bids for $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, and $100,000 of the CouponBondsof the Town of Fayetteville, until the 4th of January next, and for like amounts of each on the 1st Mondays of February, March and April.

The County Bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, payable on the 1st of June and 1st of December, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st June 1857.

The Town Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable 1st Jan'y and 1st July, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st January 1856.

These Bonds are a part of the $100,000 authorized by the General Assembly to be issued by the Town and County respectively, in payment for their subscription of $100,000 to the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Company, and are the only Bonds ever issued by either Town or County.

The Town Bonds are $500 each. A few of the County Bonds are $100, the remainder $500.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Dec. 16, 1857. 69-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858; the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

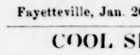
The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK.
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

FOR FLORIDA!
FROM CHARLESTON,
VIA SAVANNAH.



THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship

GORDON,

Capt. F. BARDEN will leave CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, connecting at SAVANNAH with the well known Steam Packet

WM. SEABROOK, Capt. WM. T. MCNELTY,

which will leave SAVANNAH every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for

PALATKA, Florida,

taking the Inland Route, and touching at Brunswick and St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Jacksonville and Picolata, Fla.

RETURNING, the Wm. Seabrook will leave PALATKA, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, and will arrive at Savannah on Wednesday morning, in ample time to connect with the Steamer Gordon, which will leave Savannah every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Charleston by 1 o'clock the next morning, so as to connect with the morning trains of the North Eastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

will be taken through from Charleston at the same rates as by the Steamers going direct to Florida, and no expense will be charged for transferring. Freight and Passengers at Savannah, as both Steamers lie at the same wharf: and Meals will be furnished on board, free of charge.

Passengers going to or returning from Florida, are invited to give this line a trial, as no pains or expense will be spared to render it a favorite Route, both for Freight and Travel. The accommodations on board the Steamers are such as to secure the utmost degree of safety and comfort, and their tables are furnished in the most sumptuous manner. For engagements, or further particulars, apply on board, or to

E. LAFITTE & CO., Agents,
Charleston, S. C.
J. P. BROOKS, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

Jan'y 18, '58. 81-3m-pd

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have entered into Copartnership AGAIN for the purpose of carrying on the

Wagon-Making Business

in all its branches, at the old stand on the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets, where they would be glad to see their old friends and customers, as they will be prepared to accommodate persons wishing any thing in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

J. W. WELCH. JESSE W. WEISIGER.

Dec'r 31. 72-3m

J. W. WELCH would give notice that he is desirous of closing his old business, and *to all* who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WELCH.

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

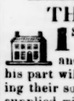
August 27, 1853. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a general assortment of ***Landreth's Celebrated GARDEN SEEDS,*** warranted fresh and genuine, of the growth of 1857. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 28. 80-6w

THE WARSAW HOUSE



IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 68-*6m

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Fire Insurance.

WE refer our readers to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, which will be found in another column. This successful institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, with a perpetual charter. Its capital is $500,000, and its accumulations exceed $800,000 more, making its entire assets over $300,000, invested as detailed in the statement referred to These results indicate that during the period of nearly forty years since its organization, (without a single change of its chief officer,) its business has been conducted with judgment and prudence. It has been thus far successful in an eminent degree, discharging, as we are informed, all its obligations by the payment of about *ten million dollars* for losses, without asking a day's delay in any instance. It has had but little litigation, notwithstanding the immense number of transactions made. In order to attain as much *certainty* as possible in such a business as insurance, it has been the practice of the Company, for several years, at great labor, carefully to classify and arrange their risks into about fifty distinct classes, so as to ascertain the amount insured on each class, the amount of premiums received thereon, and the amount of losses upon each. This classification, extending over a long period, and covering property to a very large amount, furnishes reliable data, and presents a sound, substantial basis of actual experience, upon which to conduct its business. Insurance is not a matter of luck or chance, as many suppose; its hazards are ascertainable, and its principles capable of being reduced to a system, the practical working and results of which are as certain as that of any other business. The Ætna Company, by adhering rigidly to its system, and placing its business upon a healthy basis, has obtained the confidence of the community to an extent surpassed by no other Company in the U. States, and has increased its business and its income from year to year with a steady growth. One great source of its security is the wide distribution of its risks—a policy which it pursues with great strictness—limiting the amount to be covered in each locality. By this course it has passed, with comparative impunity, through some of the most sweeping and destructive fires, which have swallowed up other companies less cautious in their business. It is a system like this, based upon experience, which gives stability and soundness to a company, and to the assured confidence and security.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $1,000,000. Assets $1,422,162 11.

T. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. T. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—T. K. Brace, S. Tudor, J. Church, R. Buell, M. A. Tuttle, E. Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, R. Mather, E. G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, H. Z. Pratt, G. F. Davis, A. Dunham, D. Hillyer, T. A. Alexander, W. Keney.

The Assets are mainly invested in Stocks and Bonds, paying interest, with $172,664 61 of cash on deposite in the Hartford Banks, to meet losses.

Losses due and unpaid—none.

Losses adjusted and not due, $24,313 95.

Losses in suspense, waiting further proof, &c., $75,850 15.

Losses resisted, (suspicions of fraud, &c.) $45,678 72.

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville, N. C. E. J. HALE.

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR T. S. LUTTERLOH,

Prompt attention will be given to all Consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 20, 1858. 81-3m

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.,

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

D. A. LAMONT,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR.

July 30. 29-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.

HAMS, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE.

Jan'y 28. 80-

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned

HOUSE,

respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

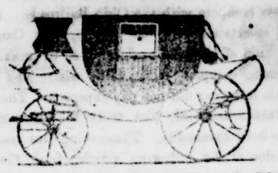
Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98-tf

WESTWARD, HO!
10,000 *Acres of Mississippi Bottom Lands for Sale.*

TO persons going West the undersigned would say that he is now offering for sale, cheap for Cash or on short No. 1 paper, a quantity of land situated in the very best Cotton growing region, and possessing every facility of navigation and markets that the planter could desire.

☞For particulars enquire of S. W. Davis at Charlotte, N. C. JAS. B. GRIFFING.

Charlotte, Jan'y 26, 1858. 80*6t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

FOR SALE.

10,000 LBS. Dry Hides, forsale low for cash, or on time, when satisfactory security is offered.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1858. 84*3t-pd

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin I. Dunlap, Ex'r of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd, *against*

Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Hannah P., Joseph B. Ingram, Wincey C. Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W. Boroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump, Adm'r of Clementine B. Crump, dec'd; Eben D. Ingram, Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N. Ingram, Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram, Eben N. Ingram, Horatio Tyson, Presley N. Stanback, The American Bible Society, The Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bill for Construction of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit, that Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Horatio Tyson, Thomas Ingram and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State,—and that the American Bible Society, and the Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are, or are intended to be, beneficiaries under the Will of the said Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd: I therefore, order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur, or plead, to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

79*6w] W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

B. B. McKenzie, Administrator of Hugh Cunningham, dec'd, vs. The Heirs at Law of said Hugh Cunningham, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, to wit: Hugh Rainwaters, and the children of Mary Rainwaters, and the other heirs at law of said Hugh Cunningham, dec'd, names unknown, are not residents of this State, it is therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, notifying the said non-resident defendants in this case personally to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the town of Rockingham, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and the 82d year of American Independence. L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

85*6t

NOTICE.
FOR SALE OR RENT,

FOR a term of years, my STORE-HOUSE and LOT at Floral College. For further information address the subscriber at Dondarroch, Robeson County, N. C.

Also for sale, Two well-broke MULES, or a HORSE.

JOHN McINNIS.

Feb'y 1, 1858. 83*6t

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of Dr. A. D. McLean and Robert S. French, Esq Persons holding claims against the same, must present them duly authenticated. N. A. McLEAN.

Feb. 18, 1858. 87-*3t

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas L. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. K. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Wor

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

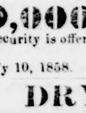
On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other fine pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

SPOON PLATE to and by the late firm will be paid R purecelved by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.



THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Tract of Land known as "Martin's Old Store," on the Yadkin Road, in the County of Moore, containing 300 Acres. For particulars apply to J. & T. Waddill, of Fayetteville, or to the subscriber.

CLEMENT DOWD.

Carthage, Jan'y 26, 1854. 80-*6t

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

RALEIGH MAIL

Closes at 3 o'clock, P. M., Daily.
Arrives at 7½ " A. M., "

WARSAW MAIL

Closes at 1½ o'clock, P. M., daily, except Saturday.
Arrives at 7½ " A. M., " " Sunday.

FAIR BLUFF MAIL

Closes at 12½ o'clock, P. M., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Arrives at 7½ o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SALEM MAIL

Closes at 11½ o'clock, A M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Arrives at 7½ o'clock, A. M., Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

CHERAW MAIL

Closes at 12½ o'clock, P. M., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Arrives at 1 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

MAIL TO W. & M. R. R., via ELIZABETHTOWN

Closes at 5½ o'clock, A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SUMMERVILLE MAIL

Closes at 5½ o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ELIZABETHTOWN MAIL

Closes at 9 P. M., Monday.
Arrives at 7 P. M., Monday.

MAIL TO STRICKLANDSVILLE

Closes at 2 P. M., Tuesday.
Arrives at 2 P. M., Tuesday.

MAIL TO PHILADELPHUS

Closes at 12½ P. M., Sunday.
Arrives at 1 A. M., Tuesday.

SWIFT ISLAND MAIL, via TROY.

Closes at 9 P. M., Tuesday.
Arrives at 5 P. M., Tuesday.

SWIFT ISLAND MAIL via BLUE'S BRIDGE

Closes at 8 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday.
Arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M., Monday.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 13.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

THE next No. will commence the 2d volume. We will furnish it here, free of postage, at $2 50 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Those who wish to renew their subscriptions, or new subscribers, are requested to call immediately at the Book Store, as no paper will be ordered till paid for

Dec. 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Life and Correspondence of Judge James Iredell one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Griffith J. McRee. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE, & SON

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Evans. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE

NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Currer Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings; Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Weester; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Adlick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857. 7

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C